friction force is opposing the motion of the drillstring along the hole. As a result whilst drilling the direction of the friction force is towards surface. The driller then stops drill pulls the drillstring off bottom and then runs back to bottom rotating the drillstring, when rotating the friction force opposes the direction of rotation and as a result the frictional force along the borehole falls to close to zero. This results in an increase in the tension in the pipe and therefore an increase in the pipe stretch. As [[~~as~~]] a result the position of the bottom of the hole as ~~measure from~~ measured from drillstring length at surface appears shallower than its true position. In the second frame the resistivity data are shown plot against the same time scale. In the third frame the resistivity data are plotted against the apparent depth at which they were measured. It can be seen that there is a section of data in lighter grey that in terms of depths overlaps previously recorded data. Conventionally, these data would be discarded. The darker line represents the data that would be kept. Thus, failure to compensate for errors in depth results not only in lost data but also the thickness of the formation section appearing thinner.

TS
5|13|10

Please amend the paragraph from lines 17 to 27 on page 5 to read

Figure 3 shows ~~data that has been corrected~~ corrections according to a preferred embodiment of the invention. The stress profile and the pipe stretch have been calculated according to an appropriate model for the rig operation. Note that in the first frame, the depth at which drilling resumes is very close to the depth at which it stopped. Secondly, the measured resisitivities are properly allocated to the measure depth. Thus, according this embodiment of the invention, there is no loss of data or gaps, (the remaining grey points are recorded off bottom).